

freemen of Vermont, and entitle him to the
last of his country.
Resolved, That this convention approve
the bill, introduced into the Senate of the
U. States by HENRY CLAY, dividing the
proceeds of the public lands among the
states according to population—by which
Vermont will now receive nearly HALF A
MILLION dollars, to which she is justly en-
titled, it being the proceeds of the common
property of the states.
Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-
morrow morning.
THURSDAY Feb. 23.
Convention met pursuant to adjourn-
ment.
The following resolutions were intro-
duced, and after separate consideration, and
spirited, appropriate remarks from the gen-
tlemen who introduced them, adopted:
Resolved, That the present important
crisis in our national affairs should call
forth the talents of every tried and faithful
statesman, and requires the vigilant action
of every friend of liberty throughout the
country.
Resolved, That this convention view as
among the most alarming signs of the
times the efforts of those high in office to
concentrate power, civil and military, the
purse and sword, in their own hands—thus
attempting to render the ruler independent
of the people—the servant above his mas-
ter.
Resolved, That all legislative power is
derived from the people and is to be exer-
cised solely for their benefit, under the re-
straints imposed by the constitution, and
that all legislation tending to elevate the
few to the injury of the many is unjust and
unconstitutional.
Resolved, That this convention regard
the supremacy of the laws and the inviol-
ability of the constitution as the great pre-
servative principles of free governments.
Resolved, That this convention approve
the able, dignified and patriotic course of a
majority of the senate of the United States,
for the last six years, and particularly that
we view their stern resistance of the ap-
propriations of three millions, proposed in
accordance with the secret instigation of
the executive the last night of the last ses-
sion, as among the best evidences of their
devotion to the constitution and to the
people.
Resolved, That the depositing of a large
proportion of the people's money in State
Banks, irresponsible to the nation, giving
to the Executive of this republic the con-
trolling influence of many millions of bank-
ing capital in the view of this convention,
a species of monopoly which should rouse
the watchful jealousy of every republican
Freeman.
Resolved, That to perpetuate the repub-
lican principles of the people of Vermont
minor considerations and sectional feelings
among freemen of the same political faith
should be sacrificed upon the altar of pa-
triotism and the public good; and be merged
in a union of action among the approach-
ing elections.
Resolved, That this convention cordially
approve of the abandonment of the masonic
institution in compliance with the call of
public opinion; and disapprove of all secret
societies, and all monopolies, particularly a
monopoly of the patronage of the govern-
ment for party purposes.
Adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.
Evening session.—The convention met
pursuant to adjournment, when the com-
mittee appointed to nominate electors of
President and Vice President of the United
States, reported the following, which was
accepted and unanimously adopted:
EZRA BUTLER,
TITUS HUTCHINSON,
DAVID CRAWFORD,
ASA ALDIS,
JABEZ PROCTOR,
ZIMRI HOWE,
WM. A. GRISWOLD.
The following resolutions were then in-
troduced and severally adopted.
Resolved, That when the delegates of
this convention return to their constituents,
they will use all proper exertions to secure
the success of its nominations.
Resolved, That as intelligence is the life
of liberty, and the diffusion of correct in-
formation upon political subjects essentially
contributes to that intelligence, it is the
duty of every freeman in the state of Ver-
mont to encourage the circulation of news-
papers known to be sound in the political
faith; and that the members of this conven-
tion will be active in their efforts to carry
into effect the principles of this resolution.
Resolved, That the Central State Com-
mittee be requested to appoint county com-
mittees in each county, whose duty it shall
be to call county conventions when deemed
necessary; and that the State Central Com-
mittee be authorized to fill all vacancies
that may occur in the nominations of this
convention.
Resolved, That the thanks of this con-
vention be awarded to the President and
Vice Presidents, for the able, intelligent and
dignified manner in which they have pre-
sided over its deliberations.
To which the President replied.
When, after the passage of a resolution
for publishing its proceedings in all the pa-
pers in this state, whose editors may be
disposed to insert them—
The convention adjourned without day.
JOHN MATTOCKS, President.
ROBERT PIERPOINT, Vice
EPHRAIM PADDOCK, Presidents.
HEMAN SWIFT,
CARLOS BAXTER, Secretaries.
The State Central Committee have
appointed the following
COUNTY COMMITTEES.
Washington County—John Spradling, Ira
Owen, S. B. Prentiss.
Chittenden County—S. E. Howard, Noble
Lovely, David French.
Windham County—David L. Putnam,
Samuel L. Billings, John Smith.
Bennington County—Major Hawley, Jus-
tus Beebe, Stephen Dewey.
Addison County—Gen. Ville Lawrence,
Jonathan Hagar, Edwin Lawrence.
Orange County—Jason Steele, J. H. Har-
rie, Thomas Kendrick.
Rutland County—W. C. Kittredge, W.
Fay, Orson Clark.
Orleans County—James A. Paddock,
Smith, D. H. Bard.
Caledonia County—Jas. Bell, Calvin
Jewett, Carter Chamberlain.
Windham County—Francis E. Phelps, Ry-
land Fletcher, Nomias Cobb.

Essex County—John Dewey, Titus Snell,
Franklin County—Homer E. Hubbel,
Orlando Stevens, J. W. Sheldon.
Grand Isle County—Samuel Adams,
Hector Adams.
DEMOCRATIC ANTIMASONIC
STATE CONVENTION.
At a Convention of the Antimasons of
Vermont, holden at the State House in
Montpelier on the 24th day of February,
1836, Hon. ZIMRI HOWE of Castleton
was, on motion, elected President; Hon.
JABEZ PROCTOR of Cavendish, and
Gen. NATHAN LEAVENWORTH of
Hinesburgh, Vice-Presidents; GEORGE
B. MANSEY, Esq. of Williston, and A. L.
MINER Esq. of Manchester Secretaries.
On motion of Mr. Thompson, it was
Resolved, That all those who are op-
posed to secret societies, in principle and
practice, be invited to take seats in this
Convention; and all those who accord with
the sentiments of this resolution are re-
quested to give their names to the Secre-
taries, for the purpose of making a roll of the
members.
On motion of Mr. Conant,
Resolved, That a committee of three
from each county be appointed to report
candidates for State Officers, to be sup-
ported by the freemen at the next election; and
that said committee be appointed by the
delegates from the several counties.
The following gentlemen were chosen:
Bennington County, Messrs. Pettibone,
Moore and Miner.
Windham, Messrs. Crawford, Bart and
Billings.
Rutland, Messrs. Conant, Austin and
Steward.
Windsor, Messrs. Porter, Parker and
Proctor.
Addison, Messrs. Bell, Walker and Kin-
ley.
Orange, Messrs. Flint, Cobb and Tenney.
Chittenden, Messrs. Miller, Foote and
Beecher.
Washington, Messrs. Buck, Brown and
Knapp.
Caledonia, Messrs. Smith, Davis and
Nelson.
Franklin, Messrs. Eggleston, Brainerd
and Webster.
Orleans, Messrs. Richmond, Stimpson and
Nye.
Adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M.
3 o'clock.
Convention met agreeably to adjourn-
ment. The committee appointed to pre-
sent candidates for State Officers made re-
port, and on motion of Mr. Bell of Middle-
bury, the Convention proceeded to consider
separately the several candidates presented
by the committee; and the ballots for Gov-
ernor being taken and counted,
The ballots for Lieutenant-Governor be-
ing taken and counted,
David M. Camp had 143
Allen Wardner 7
Martin Flint 7
Scattering 4
And Hon. DAVID M. CAMP was de-
clared duly nominated as the candidate
for Lieutenant-Governor.
The votes for Treasurer being taken and
counted,
Augustine Clarke had 161
Scattering 2
And Hon. AUGUSTINE CLARKE
was declared duly nominated for Treasurer.
Mr. Knapp introduced the following:
Resolved, That this Convention do now
proceed, by ballot, to nominate candidates
to be supported for the offices of President
and Vice President of the United States.
The resolution was adopted.
Mr. Knapp nominated for President,
Wm. HENRY HARRISON of Ohio.
Mr. Blodgett nominated
MARTIN VAN BUREN of N. Y.
Mr. Smith of Cabot nominated
DANIEL WEBSTER of Massachusetts
Mr. Ware nominated
FRANCIS GRANGER of New York.
The Convention was addressed by Mr.
Knapp, Mr. Blodgett, Mr. Barber, Mr.
Smith and Mr. Miner. Adj'd to 7 o'clock.
7 o'clock.
Met pursuant to adjournment.
The discussion on the Presidency was
continued by Mr. Ware, Mr. Pettibone, Mr.
Brown, and Gen. Flint.
Adjourned to 8 o'clock, to-morrow.
THURSDAY, Feb. 25.
Met according to adjournment.
The Convention was addressed at length
by Mr. Barber, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Pettibone,
Mr. Brown, Mr. Miner, Gen. Flint and Mr.
Wilson.
The ballots for President of the United
States being taken and counted,
William Henry Harrison had 87
Daniel Webster 23
Francis Granger 20
Edward Everett 1
Martin Van Buren 27
Mr. Conant introduced the following:
Resolved, That Wm. HENRY HAR-
RISON of Ohio, and FRANCIS GRAN-
GER of New York, be recommended by
this Convention to the People of the State
of Vermont as candidates for the offices of
President and Vice-President of the United
States.
On motion of Mr. Blodgett, the name of
Wm. H. HARRISON was first taken up by
the Convention, and the Yeas and Nays
being demanded and taken, were as fol-
lows:
YEAS—Messrs. Austin, Abbott, Ains-
worth, Billings, Burt, Boynton, Bowe, Bar-
ton, Bell, Brewster, Brock, Bigelow, Blais-
dell, Barrett, Beecher, Bass, Buck, Brown-
nell, M. Brown, M. C. Brown, J. Blanch-
ard, S. Blanchard, Bryant, J. P. Blaisdell,
Barstow, Crawford, Conant, Conklin, Chip-
man, Camp, G. B. Chandler, A. Davis, Chas.
Davis, Darr, J. Y. Dewey, Edson, Ferris,
Foote, Fyler, Gichrist, Glidden, Hutchin-
son, Howe, E. Hebard, Enoch Hebard, L.
Hebard, Hazard, Stephen Herrick, Has-
tings, Harwood, Jones, Jilison, Knapp,
N. Leavenworth, H. Leavenworth, Lamb,
Moore, Miner, Miller, Morris, Mc Duffie,
Jas Nelson, Jon Nelson, Nye, Orton, Por-
ter, Proctor, Paine, Rford, Reed, A. Ralph,
W. Ralph, A. Richmond, Robinson, L.
Richmond, Rood, Richardson, Stewart, J.
Smith, Slade, Stowe, Smith, Stevens,
Sisowbridge, Sterling, Skeele, E. Smith, A.

Stimson, Town, Tupper, J. Webster, Wins-
low, Wilcox, Ward, Walker, Watt, Wash-
burn 24, Walbridge, Wilson, A. Webster,
Wing, Wheatley, Wheeler—104.
NAYS—Messrs. Atwood, Atkins, Bar-
ber, Blodgett, J. H. Brainerd, Cobb, Cook,
L. Emerson, J. Emerson, Eastman, L. Egert-
on, L. Egerton Jr., Eaton, Flint, J. Hem-
enway, S. Hemmenway, Holt, Hatch, Jewett,
Kinsley, Langdon, Lilly, Lyman, Lampson,
Ladd, Munger, Mann, H. Merrill, Niles,
Pettibone, Rising, S. Smith, Sessions, Shaw,
Sayles, Z. Stimson, C. Waldo, A. Waldo,
Wales, Ware—40.
The Yeas and Nays were then called
on the name of FRANCIS GRANGER,
for Vice President—YEAS 123, NAYS 0.
Mr. Knapp introduced the following:
Resolved, That the committee appointed
to nominate State Officers be directed to
present candidates for Electors of President
and Vice President of the United States.
The resolution was adopted unanimously,
and the committee made report, and the
Convention adopted the following
ELECTORAL TICKET.
JABEZ PROCTOR } Electors at large
ASA ALDIS }
Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD,
2, ZIMRI HOWE,
3, TITUS HUTCHINSON,
4, WM. A. GRISWOLD,
5, EZRA BUTLER.
On motion of Mr. Chandler, the Conven-
tion proceeded to appoint a State Com-
mittee; whereupon
MILTON BROWN, of Worcester,
WM. HEARD of Randolph, and
C. L. KNAPP of Montpelier,
were duly elected.
On motion of Mr. Mansey,
Resolved, That the State Committee be
authorized to fill any vacancy which may
occur in the nominations for state officers,
Electors, or Committees.
On motion of Mr. Knapp,
Resolved unanimously, That this Con-
vention do concur in the sentiments of the
Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the
Antimasonic Members of the Legislature,
and others, in October last.
On motion of Mr. Conant,
Resolved, That the thanks of this Conven-
tion be tendered to the Hon. Zimri Howe,
for the able and impartial manner in which
he has discharged the duties of the Chair.
Voted that the proceedings of this Con-
vention, signed by the officers thereof, be
published in all the papers of this State,
whose editors are disposed to publish the
same.
The Convention then, on motion, ad-
journed without day.
ZIMRI HOWE, President.
JABEZ PROCTOR, V. Pres.
N. LEAVENWORTH, }
G. B. MANSEY, } Secretaries.
A. L. MINER, }
CONGRESS.
Washington, Feb. 22.
The House did not sit to-day, it being
the 22d of February. The Senate came
together, but did not continue in session
more than an hour. A message from the
President was received, communicating
official intelligence of the mediation of
Great Britain, together with certain cor-
respondence between Mr. Forsyth, the Sec-
retary of State, and Mr. Blandford, the En-
glish Charge at Washington. This cor-
respondence is marked with great courtesy
and good feeling on both sides. After the
message and the documents had been read,
Mr. Clay took occasion to address the Sen-
ate briefly, congratulating them upon the
happy adjustment of our difficulties with
France, and reviewing some of the most
prominent circumstances of the quarrel.—
He alluded to the decided stand which had
been taken by the close of the last session
in reference to our relations with that gov-
ernment; and he attributed the peaceable
issue of the controversy to their unanimous
refusal to grant the President the power of
issuing letters of marque and reprisal, and
to place the sum of Three Millions at his
disposal. War must have been the unavoi-
dable consequence of a compliance with
one or both of these demands. Mr. Clay
said that the principle contended for by the
President, that a foreign power has no right
to take exception to any thing which may
be said in his message, though calculated to
wound its sensibilities, to derogate from its
character, or to insult its honor, was a
novel and most remarkable doctrine. On
this principle, a foreign potentate might in
his manifestos accuse us of bad faith, and
then deny us the privilege of asking an ex-
planation. This administration had not
always been so squeamish in rendering ex-
planations. A former Secretary of State,
in his instructions to our minister in London
upon the pending negotiations in relation
to our trade with the British West India
Colonies, had made use of language the
most apologetic, which could well be em-
ployed in a diplomatic communication. It
proved that the Executive had not always
considered that foreign powers had no right
to be acquainted with the incidental events
which transpire in our own Country in re-
ference to subsisting relations.
Alluding to the mediation of Great Brit-
ain, Mr. Clay paid a handsome and merited
tribute to the magnanimous conduct of that
power. It had foregone the benefits which
it might have reaped from the monopoly of
the commerce of the two belligerent pow-
ers, it had stepped in and acted the part
of a generous friend to both. On motion
of Mr. Preston, the Senate adjourned im-
mediately after Mr. Clay concluded his re-
marks.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.
The plot begins to thicken! "The party"
growing more and more desperate at
the dread escape of the Key-stone State,
from her former thralldom to them, seem
indeed to stop at nothing, in order, to re-
tain their ascendancy elsewhere. The for-
tification humbug was broached in the
Senate to-day with the same plausibility
that the gold humbug was last year, but
with less covering to conceal its deformities.
The object of the bill is avowed in terms by
Mr. Benton, to be, the Administration
scheme to dispose of—I should say squan-
der—the surplus revenue for the benefit of
the faithful versus, Mr. Clay's proposition
to divide it ratably among the whole peo-
ple of the United States, for the purpose of
internal improvement at their own free will
and pleasure. Upon this scheme, Mr.
Benton avows his determination to stand
or fall, and when the startling facts con-

necting with the project are made known—
as they must be—I hope it is not presuming
too much, on the reason and intelligence of
a free people, to foretell that the issue will
be, the destruction of him and his abettors
therein—the whole number of the fortifi-
cations now contemplated, being no less
than ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN!!! The
cost thereof to be mere trifles—in the
eyes of the statesman who propose them—
of one hundred millions!!! and even treble
that won't defray the whole of the enor-
mous expenditure that will be subsequently
required to man and equip them. NINE-
TEEN new ones are proposed by the bill
of this session; the location of fifteen of
which is, with an addressness of selection
not often surpassed, fixed in the States
north of the Potomac! Can the people of
this country fail to see the drift of all this?
Poor Mr. Jefferson and his doctrines—and his
detestation of a standing army in a time of
peace, which were therefore deemed by the
party as sacred as the written laws delivered
on the Mount—were alluded to by Mr. Ben-
ton, with any thing but veneration. A mil-
itary spirit, forthwith, was and is necessary to
be kept up, to insure the defence of a nation!
Start not; such is the only inference that can
be drawn from the tenor of to day's proceed-
ings. Mr. Balchman, Mr. Wright, and others
of a standing for intellect that should have
placed them, at least above joining in such a
slavish cry—even for party purposes—appear-
ed to drink in these remarks with satisfaction;
and in conclusion they seemed ready to echo
and to repeat these sentiments, that many
much as the fortification bill was the back-
bone of the projected system of defence—
of expenditure, for party purposes, their whole
existence as a party, hang, as the whole sys-
tem, inevitably down upon the aid which should
be given to the bill for the nineteen that were
proposed to day.
Mr. Preston will take his stand against the
system. And has given notice that he will
move to strike out all fortifications for which
regular estimates, &c. have not been furnish-
ed by the Department; and all fortifications
comprised within the second and third classes
—about that he will move to strike out, the pro-
position of \$600,000 for steam batteries and in-
sert \$100,000 for experiments thereon.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.
The significant intimation given by Mr.
Preston, that he would move to strike out
any appropriations for fortifications, for
which surveys and estimates had not been
prepared, has had its beneficial effect.—Mr.
Benton yesterday having diminished the
number, stated before as the minimum abso-
lutely necessary, from one hundred and
eleven to ninety-three! Eighteen fortifi-
cations, therefore, are cut off at one fell
sweep, and these not the least in magni-
tude as to expenditure, or imputed impor-
tance. He also came out with a statement
—intended to work its own purpose—of the
least money which will be required to con-
struct them. Mr. Preston has taken an
enlarged view of the subject; maintaining
that from the redundancy of the Treasury—
a redundancy which was increasing and
must yet further increase, beyond the esti-
mates of the most sanguine—it was impossi-
ble to effect the leading object of the ad-
ministration, viz: to absorb the surplus
public revenue. It was impossible, he as-
serted, that they could do it by any system
of expenditure for defence, however prodigal
or profligate; not even if they built
their fortifications of Parian marble, or if
they made them so brilliant, as was alleged
of some Spanish forts, as to have induced
an Indian to scarp them, in order to ex-
amine if they were constructed of silver! It
was a vain attempt to create a waste weir
of this description. The proposition went
to distribute two millions in the coming
year. There were thirty millions in the
Treasury now; the very last quarter alone,
had produced eleven millions, although es-
timated by the Secretary of the Treasury
at four! The revenue from the public
lands it was ascertained, would produce
twenty millions for the year, what esti-
mated by the secretary at one fifth of that—
four millions!! So that laying entirely out
of view the most judicious manner by
which the public money might be expend-
ed, it was an utter delusion to suppose that
the project could remove the great object
of men's fears now—a day's—*trough Treasury*.
Mr. P., alluding to the pompous
manner in which the necessity of erecting
defences was stated by Mr. Benton to have
been sanctioned by the high name of
Washington, a Monroe, a Madison, a Cra-
ford, a Bernard, a Totten, and a long list
of others of celebrity—said he could not
help being struck with that narrative in
Tacitus, wherein it is stated, that to do
honor to the remains of a noble lady, as
they were borne to the place of sepulture,
the people of Rome had vied with each
other in sending to the funeral procession
their most costly statues. The lady was
the sister of Brutus, and the wife of Cas-
sius; but while all others of the patricians
had sent their statues, it was remarked
that those of Cassius and of Brutus were
not in the procession. *Scilicet profugiant
Cassius et Brutus eo ipso quod officios coram
non visabant.* So he could exclaim, that
the name of his honorable colleague, that
was not given in the long line of the pro-
cession of the previous day, was made the
more illustrious and the more distinguished
by the very omission. Who, he inquired,
urged and urged, and warred, and who was
warred against, for his energetic prosecu-
tion of the very subject now taken up by
the Senator from Missouri and the Admin-
istration? Mr. P. concluded an animated
eulogium upon Mr. Calhoun for having car-
ried out his projects, and given all neces-
sary aid to the proposed system of defence,
reported by Gen. Bernard, by avowing his
own readiness to concur in all just and pro-
per measures that should be suggested in
accordance with that report; but not with
the chimerical view, that the surplus re-
venue was thereby to be squandered. Hav-
ing given way without concluding, Mr.
Benton rose to make some corrections in
statements made by the Senator from S.C.,
and which he said were necessary. Fol-
lowing the example of an Italian lady who
told her cavalier *serenite* to quit love and
study mathematics, he would advise the
honorable Senator that on this subject it
would be necessary to abandon the figures
of rhetoric for those of arithmetic. Mr. B.
then read estimates to show expenditures
in contemplation in the South, and he went
on to characterize the quotation given by
Mr. Preston, as more threadbare than clas-
sical, he supposing that the Senator had in-
troduced it merely in order to designate by

implication, the President, as another Ti-
berius. That, however, would not make
the President a Tiberius, no more than other
characters that had been assigned him
would transfer him into them. He knew
not what variety of characters, what epi-
thets, had not been applied to him by Sen-
ators. He would, however, say this in his
defense, that he was do Tiberius, and that
there was no foundation for it here. And
as allusions had been made to an omission
of a certain name, which, in the circum-
stances he was placed in with that Senator,
had been worked up, also, in a peculiar
manner, and as such omission on his part
was attributed, he presumed, to a base mo-
tive—Mr. Preston here rose and disclaimed
this, he had no such motive. Mr. Benton
continued, and said he had in his notes the
name of Mr. Calhoun and his report as
matter of history connected with the de-
fence of the country, he had not read the
extract yesterday, but he had distinctly re-
ferred to the report made in the Adminis-
tration of Mr. Monroe, and his Secretary
at War—as being too well known to be
repeated on that floor. Mr. Preston re-
joined, insisting that he had argued on the
facts of no appropriation being made for
Key West in the bill before them. The
intentions of the Administration otherwise,
made no against his facts. His regretted
figure did not please the honorable Sen-
ator. "Tint was matter of taste, the figure
was his own, and he was willing to let it
go along with any of the honorable Sen-
ators, without blushing for the consequence."
He cordially concurred in the Senator's ex-
pression, that all that might be said by him-
self or others in party excitement, should
not go down the page of history as reflect-
ing on the Chief Magistrate; that of all
the joined with him in praying to God, that
some epithets, applied by honorable Sen-
ators before they were Senators, may not
stick to him, or sully a permanent stain on
his venerable character. Mr. Benton said
he understood the honorable Senator's allu-
sion. It was the second time in that senate
his personal difference with the President
was taken up, on the former occasion he
had lost temper, replied with warmth to it,
whether owing to the lapse of time since,
or other feelings, he knew not, but as it
was. He now felt no sort of warmth at the
circumstances; he gave his entire concen-
tration that every abusive epithet applied
against the President should sink into obli-
vion. If every epithet that had been writ-
ten, or printed, or repeated, as made by
himself, against his character, were col-
lected by the honorable senator, he would yet
want him to do one thing more, and that
was, to say of him, at the bottom of the
collection—that he, nevertheless, had af-
terwards supported his election to the Presi-
dency of the United States—that he con-
tinued to support his administration thro'-
out—and that in doing so, he did it without
ever receiving either office, honor or emolu-
ment from him, and without a bargain.—
So ended the first scene of the first act of
the drama now performing in the Congress
of the United States, under the special pa-
tronage, and by the special desire—as the
play bills of old used to have it—of the Ad-
ministration of the day—an Administration
which role into its present power on pledges
of economy, retrenchment and reform.
BURLINGTON.
FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 4.
PEOPLE'S TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT
WM. H. HARRISON.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
FRANCIS GRANGER.
FOR GOVERNOR
SILAS H. JENISON.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR
DAVID M. CAMP, of Derby.
The proceedings of the two conventions
which met at Montpelier on the 24th ult.
will be found in our columns to-day, and
we refer to them with pride and satisfac-
tion, as proving to the world—what we
have never doubted—that Vermont is true
to herself, true to the country, and true to
the principles which moved our fathers to
remit oppression. The same spirit which
nerved their arms to resist the encroach-
ments of New York upon our territory,
still exists, among their sons, and will re-
pel with equal scorn the present and all
future attempts to palm upon us the corrupt
system of New York politics. Be it there-
fore known to you, O powers that be, we,
the People of Vermont, worship not your
dols—we covet not your "spoils."
It now only remains for the several
counties to effect an immediate organiza-
tion for the campaign and carry it out in
the spirit it has commenced, to secure a
triumph worthy the palmy days of Allen
and Warner. We promise good account
from old Chittenden.
How is it?—It is said that Gen. Harrison
was a candidate for representative in the Legislature
of Ohio, a short time since, and was defeated by a hand-
some majority. Can a man who is not considered by
the people of his own county, a proper person for
the office of Representative in the State Legislature,
be possessed of that high order of talent, which
can alone qualify him for the office of Chief magis-
trate of this Republic? Can such a thing be said
of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Martin Van Buren,
John C. Calhoun, or even Hugh L. White?—Mid.
Free Press.
We cannot say "how it is." But for the
sake of the argument, let us admit the
fact, and answer this question by asking
another. If we recollect right Mr. Barber
himself was a candidate for representative
in the legislature of Vermont a short time

since, and was defeated. Now, "can a
man who is not considered by the freemen
of his own town as a fit person for repre-
sentative," be entitled to much consideration
when he deserts the principles of his party
—sets himself in opposition to the people,
and by his single ipse dixit assumes to
make and unmake Presidents, Governors,
&c. We think not; and we are quite sure
that his smutty jibes against the venerable
Harrison will be received for just what they
are worth—nothing. We are warranted
in this conclusion by the fact, that in all
Addison County, the seat of Mr. Barber's
influence, he could get but a single dele-
gate (Mr. Jewett, his partner in business)
to second his shameless attempt to betray
the Antimasonic party into the hands of
Van Buren.
"Mark our words—the electoral vote of Ver-
mont will be given to Van Buren and John-
son. There's no mistake about it."—Sentinel.
The electoral vote of Vermont will NOT
be given to Van Buren and Johnson, or
either of them. —"Mark our words."
Now put that and that together, and
mark the result.
[From the Montpelier Patriot.]
Are these things so?—Mr. Wilson of Hines-
burgh, stated, in the Antimasonic convention, that
a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Vermont had re-
cently been holden at Burlington—that ALL the of-
ficers and members were VAS BUREN men—that
they laughed outright at the prospect of the disolu-
tion of the Antimasonic party, and determined to
resuscitate the Old Hand Mould as soon as possible!
It is believed that the gentleman actually shed tears
in his invocation to heaven, at the close of his re-
marks, to avert some dreadful calamity which seem-
ed impending over our institutions. We are there-
fore solicited to know whether he told the truth—
whether his prayer was sincere or hypocritical.—
[?] Will the Burlington Sentinel explain?
If we are rightly informed, the facts are
even so, substantially as stated by Mr.
Wilson. The meeting was attended by
the leading Van Buren men in this part of
the state. But why does the Patriot af-
fect so much surprise at this, when it
knows full well that but for the opposition
of the Jackson party masonry would have
been given up years ago—and that it is
now kept alive for the especial benefit of
Van Burensism. Thus, while the leaders
are taking "refreshments" in the lodge
room and cracking their jokes at the Anties,
the party are passing hypocritical resolu-
tions against "secret societies" and inviting
Antimasons to take refuge in their arms!
But is no go. The people understand the
manoeuvre.
"Sour Grapes." "Thank God," said one
of the office holders, on hearing of the
Montpelier nomination, "Mr. Van Buren
don't need the vote of Vermont." This, if
true, is very fortunate for the "favorite
son" as all will admit.
"A Lie well stuck to is as good as the
Truth," said the Devil, as he first approach-
ed mother Eve in the garden of Eden; and
the success which attended this first prac-
tical application of the doctrine, as well as
subsequent history, but too fully establish
the sagacity of its author, and demonstrate,
that, for certain purposes, a well endorsed,
reiterated falsehood, is a vastly more effi-
cient weapon than even truth itself. Dur-
ing the intervening five thousand years,
the lie has not been just sight off—though
for some centuries it has been in rather bad
repute among honest men. Latterly, how-
ever, it has been revived, and is now actu-
ally under government patronage. Of its
success, the Globe and its minor organs
can attest, for they have "tried it a thou-
sand times." Tom Benton had when he
wrote the East-Room letter, but the party
"stuck to it," and it served their purpose
altogether better than the truth, for there
was not an article of furniture in the room!
Bichanan had when he charged Clay with
bargain and corruption; but the party
"stuck to it," and their end was accomplish-
ed. It was a lying accusation against the
Bank, to say that it interfered with politics,
or that the government funds were unsafe
in its hands; but the collar press "stuck to
it," and the Bank was re-elected, not killed,—
for it still lives. So did the Sentinel utter
a deliberate falsehood when it stated that
Mr. Van Ness was on his way home eight-
teen months since; "half way across the
Atlantic"—"at New York"—even "at
Whitehall," the night before election!—
This too, was "stuck to it," and answered its
purpose in defeating an election. But Mr.
Van Ness is yet in Spain; and those who
voted for him can form their own estimate
of the satanic maxim which stands at the
head of this paragraph.
These reflections were suggested on
reading the following wanton article, in the
Sentinel of last week:
The U. S. Bank Bill has passed both branches
of the Pennsylvania legislature, received the
signature of the Governor, and become a law.
There seems to be little doubt that bribery
was resorted to to get the bill through the Senate.—
Col. Krebs, a member from Schuylkill, asserts that
\$20,000 were offered him for his vote in favor
of the bill. Mr. Conrad a member of the House,
made the offer, by authority, as he said, and still
says of David Patterson.
Now Mr. Stone had before him at the
time of penning this paragraph, the report
of the Committee appointed to investigate
this subject, by which the charge of bribery
was proved to be without a shadow of
foundation in truth. But what of that!
the charge had been made, and should not
all liege subjects "stick to it"? Certainly!
The accusation against the Bank ran thus:
"that Mr. Krebs said, that Mr. Conrad